

Aug. 2, 338 B.C.

BATTLE OF CHAERONEA

30,000 Greeks in the plain of Chaeronea blocked the southward march of the Macedonians.

The Athenians at first ran wildly after the "supposed" retreating Philip. The Athenians split open their allied line. On cue, the 18-yr old Alexander rushed into the resulting gap, his cavalry encircling the THEBANS on the right wing causing a general collapse throughout the army. The startled Greeks fled south into

the mountains before philips's renewed
onslaught

338 BC

Now that the Samnites seemed no longer dangerous, the Latins once more broke into revolt - the great Latin War of 338 BC. In the end, the rising was crushed and the Latin league dissolved. Its public land became Roman.

On August 2, 338 B C

Philip of Macedonia routed
the combined armies of Thebes
and Athens at CHAERONEA
in Boeotia and destroyed
the independence of Greece

(338)BC

Dissolution of the Latin League.
Death of Archidamus in Italy.

338BC

Chaeronea.

Congress of Corinth names
Philip General.

Persia: Death of Artaxerxes
Ochus; Arses the Usurper.

338 BC

The prows of ships captured from ANTIUM were moved to the Forum and became the ROSTRA in later times.

338BC - 336BC

REVOLT OF LATIN LEAGUE

The Romans had fought with one or another of the Latin cities at various times for several decades, and had always forced secessionists back into the federation. Now they had to deal with the whole Latin League. The forces of each side were about equal, for the Latins had supporters in Campania; Rome had the Samnites of the hills as allies. In the spring of 338 B.C. a Roman army joined the Samnites and defeated

was, in fact, little incentive for it, for, as we have seen, Rome did not impose severe punishment or put heavy taxes on her allies. There was no great grievance comparable to the cleruchies of Athens in the Periclean age. Roman generosity in giving full or partial citizenship to various cities gave all her allies the reasonable hope of becoming full citizens in the course of time. No doubt Rome found ways to ease anti-Roman leaders out of power in the allied cities, but in general there was no meddling with the internal affairs of the allies. Of course they were expected to send soldiers to help Rome in war, but they were usually under command of their own officers. They managed their own

338BC

The Consuls were

LUCIUS FURIUS CAMILLUS

& GAIUS MAENIUS

338 BC - Spring - 336 BC

Roman Army joined Samnites
and defeated the Latins and their allies.
Campania was won to separate peace.
The Latins fought in for 2 more
years until 336 BC when they met their
final defeat.

Some Latin cities lost part of their land
but remained allies; five cities were given
full Roman citizenship and made part
of the Roman state. Two new tribes

were created, each having one vote in
the tribal assembly. But the old
Latin cities & colonies not annexed lost the
right to concert policies with one another.
Each city had its own treaty with Rome.
Many Campanian towns were given
Roman citizenship but without voting
rights.

The Latin league had been broken up
of course they were expected to send
soldiers to help Rome in war, but they were
usually under command of their own officers